His best capture, however, was a fine *C. edusa* var. *helice*, which was flying high up the side of the Steinenalp ; surely a strange locality for this, being well over 7000 feet. We had a successful day at the fifth refuge. We worked the ground shown in the second photograph, above the road. Here the great creamy, lazy-flying *Parnassius delius* was in some numbers, including one female, which fell to my son. Then the Coliads were in evidence. *Colias phicomone* was fairly abundant. I made a wild overhead shot at something that was coming down hill at express speed, and found, to my great delight, that I had netted a fine male *C. palaeno*. The first sight of the lovely crimson fringe of this charming species is not easily forgotten. We also obtained specimens of *Brenthis pales*, *Polyommatus pheretes*, *Chrysophanus* var. *eurybia*, *Erebia gorge*, *E. tyndarus*, *Melampias epiphron*, *Anthocharis belia* var. *simplonia*, and *Coenonympha arcania* var. *darwiniana*. *Brenthis euphrosyne* was abundant.

Our last day in the district was spent at the top of the Simplon Pass. *Colias phicomone* was abundant—all males, however—and of *C. palaeno* we netted a dozen fine specimens, half of each sex, and including a perfect yellow female, var. *werdandi*, I believe. *Brenthis pales* was frequent, also *Melitaea aurinia* var. *merope*, and *M. parthenie* var. *varia*. My son took two fine *Parnassius delius*. *Pieris callidice* was common, and we obtained specimens of *Erebia lappona*, *E. gorge*, *E. tyndarus*, *Lycaena arion* var. *obscura*, *L. alcon*, *Polyommatus orbitulus*, *P. optilete*, not, however, in good order, and *Coenonympha* var. *darwiniana*. *Brenthis euphrosyne*, was, however, the most abundant species seen, and was quite fresh.

The next day, July 12th, we left Brigue by the early morning train, getting off at Aigle, with the object of obtaining, if possible, *Apatura iris* along the Le Sepey road. We were not successful in this, although each of us did see one specimen, but we found many other things we were in want of. The most abundant species seen was, undoubtedly, *Thecla ilicis*, which was sucking the flowers of lime trees and also wild thyme in great numbers, and was in good condition. *Satyrus hermione* was abundant, sitting on rocks or in the road, and the males of *Dryas paphia* made a good show. We obtained about a dozen of a much wanted insect, *Pararge achine*, in good condition, and amongst other species taken were *Polygonia c-album*, *Parnassius apollo* (common), *Limenitis sybilla*, *Thymelicus thaumas*, *Pamphila sylvanus*, and *Argynnis adippe*. The brilliant *Polyommatus damon* was just appearing, and we bagged two perfect males ; the same remark applies to our old friend *P. corydon*, of which we obtained three or four males.

After dining at Lausanne we travelled straight on to London, arriving on the evening of July 13th, having spent, certainly, the most enjoyable and interesting entomological holiday of my experience.

A New British Flea: Ceratophyllus londiniensis. (*With Plate*).

By Hon. N. CHARLES ROTHSCHILD, M.A., F.E.S.

Ceratophyllus londiniensis, sp. nov.—This species is allied to *C. fasciatus* and resembles that insect in the absence of the eighth sternite in the male. It differs, however, in being much smaller and paler, and having more lateral bristles on the hind tibia. The sexual apparatus of the male, moreover, and the seventh and eighth abdominal segments of the female are abundantly distinct from those of *C. fasciatus*.

The ninth tergite of the male is drawn in figure A. The manubrium (M) is shorter than that of *C. fasciatus*. The process (P) is boot-shaped and bears at the apex three bristles, of which one is longer than the process. The "movable finger" (F) is much longer than that of *C. fasciatus*. It bears, as in that species, two long ventral bristles and a few small ones in addition. The two long bristles have a different position from those of *C. fasciatus*, being much more proximal in position. The distance between the second bristle and the pointed apex of the finger is, in fact, more than twice as great as the distance from one bristle to the other. The ninth sternite (ix st.) is deeply sinuate ventrally. It bears many hairs, which are very small, with the exception of one or two on the proximal lobe close to the sinus. The seventh sternite of the female is drawn in figure B. the drawing representing the sternite flattened out in one plane. This sternite is mesially sinuate, the two lobes being truncate, while each side bears about nine bristles. The eighth tergite of this species bears fewer hairs than that of *C. fasciatus*, there being only two long bristles on each side below the stigma. Length, ♂, 1·9 mm.; ♀, 2·5 mm.

A large series of this insect was received in May, 1900, from South Kensington, London, taken from *Mus musculus*. I originally considered it to be identical with *Ceratophyllus consimilis*, of Wagner, but Dr. Wagner states that a photograph of the sexual apparatus of a male of the present species, differs markedly from the same portion of his type.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE III.

Fig. A.—Clasper and ninth sternite of ♂; M = manubrium; P = process; F = finger.

Fig. B.—Seventh sternite of ♀.

Sherborn's "Index Animalium."

By LOUIS B. PROUT, F.E.S.

In reply to my notice (*anteà* pp. 13-14), Mr. Sherborn has sent me the following important communication :—

"I am much interested in your excellent notice, in which you give critical notes of real value to me, in that they raise points which are often evaded, and on which it is difficult to secure agreement among entomologists. Generally speaking, your notice raises the simple question, whether the binomials of a multinomial author should be accepted. I think not, for the reason that, because the author finds two words happen by accident to express his ideas of a diagnosis for a certain form, it does not in any way show that he understood the Linnean view of nomenclature as set forth in the tenth or twelfth editions. I think, also, it should be urged that we cannot have one set of rules for the lepidopterologist and another set for the coleopterologist, any more than we can have one set for the entomologist and another for the mammalogist. In all the cases of binomials used in multinomial books I tried to get opinions (as you will see from the papers I sent you on Goeze), and it was most difficult to get any one to give a definite opinion. For that reason it was often left for me to decide on the whole, not a part, of a work from the evidence available. May I deal with your points seriatim ?

1. Gladbach, *Beschreibung*, 1777.—If you accept "*Phalaena tinea chrysanthemi*," on p. 32, why not accept "*Sphinx culiciformis cum angulo rubro*" on p. 61?

2. I did not realise that Gladbach's *Namen* was published in 1778. Perhaps you are right, but he may have used his binomials with the same freedom in 1778 as he did in 1777.

3. Goeze, *Entom. Beyträge*.—I had done all the slips for the lepidoptera in this book, but found that the coleoptera portion had quadri- and quinque-nomials. As it was left to my discretion (see correspondence) I had no option but to decide against it.